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York *Volkszeitung* and the associate of Sorge and the early members of the International Workingmen's Association, has had access to the original papers and publications of the German communists and socialists, and not the least valuable part of his work are his generous quotations from those documents. He permits all of the active participants to tell their story in their own words, supplementing it with enlightening comment and criticism. His own mental attitude, that of the "class conscious" socialist, instead of lending a bias to his historical treatment is a decided advantage, for it enables him to point out, as could have been done successfully from no other standpoint, the true relationship between the early German labor and communist leaders and the movement just then arising under the guidance of Marx and Engels. He has given us a full account of all the leaders who came to this country immediately preceding and following the revolution of 1848, as well as of the labor and communist newspapers in the German language which sprang up in surprising abundance during that period. He shows the connection with the contemporary American labor and social reform movement, the controversies among the Germans themselves, the influence of slavery, knownothingism and temperance agitation, and he ends with the disappearance of labor questions in the struggle of the Civil War. The book reveals an almost unknown chapter in American history, and space does not permit the enumeration of the many new and valuable things it contains. I believe a translation into English would be widely welcomed.

University of Wisconsin.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

A Trial Bibliography of American Trade-Union Publications. By GEO. E. BARNETT, Editor. Prepared by the Economic Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University. Second Edition. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907. Pp. 139. 75c.).

The second edition of this valuable bibliography contains about 50 per cent more items than the first. The number in the collection at the Johns Hopkins University has doubled. Other libraries included in both lists are the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, the library of the United States Bureau of Labor and those of the central offices of the several unions or federations. The list includes constitutions, convention proceedings, and offi-

cial publications of national and international unions. For the earlier period, publications of local unions are also included.

J. R. C.

Sozialstatistik. Vorlesungen über Bevölkerungslehre, Wirtschafts- und Moralstatistik. By GOTTLIEB SCHNAPPER-ARNDT. Edited by Leon Zeitlin. (Leipzig: Klinkhardt, 1908. Pp. xxii, 642).

After the death in 1904 of Gottlieb Schnapper-Arndt, who had been a professor in the Academy of Social and Commercial Science at Frankfurt a/M, his lectures were collected and edited by Dr. Leon Zeitlin. The present volume is the result of this work, which was evidently one of love. In order to bring the material to date the latest figures obtainable were introduced.

The first two chapters are devoted to a short history of statistics, and the attempt is made to assign to statistics its proper place in the category of the sciences. The old discussion is renewed whether statistics is an independent science, a method, or a collateral science. The opinion reached is that statistics sometimes gathers its own, and sometimes goes to other sciences for its raw material. After the statistician has tabulated the figures and put the results in convenient form they are then to be used by the science which furnished the data. As the microscope is used in the study of biology, zoölogy, and anatomy, and yet justifies the existence of a Microscopical Society, so statistics, although a recognized method in the study of various sciences, may claim the right to an independent existence.

The contents of the volume fall naturally into three main divisions.

I. Statistics of Population. The history and method of census taking is given an exhaustive and satisfactory discussion. Then follows a study of the density of population, and its distribution according to age and conjugal condition. The lecture upon the duration of human life is critical and sane. Expectation of life and mortality are then considered. Under the latter head, two of the three lectures are devoted to the influence of social position and occupation upon mortality. The final lecture of this division is upon the increase of population.

II. Statistics of National Wealth and Income. The statistics of agriculture, commerce, wages, and private property are taken up